

# OCALA EVENING STAR

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## DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President  
Woodrow Wilson  
For Vice President  
Thomas Marshall  
Presidential Electors  
J. Turner Butler.  
Morton Caraballo.  
J. P. Clarkson.  
Frank Harris.  
Milton H. Mabry Sr.  
Will H. Price.  
For United States Senator  
Park Trammell.  
For Congressman Second District  
Frank Clark.  
For Governor  
W. V. Knott.  
For Secretary of State  
H. Clay Crawford.  
For Comptroller  
Ernest Amos.  
For State Treasurer  
J. C. Luning.  
For State Superintendent of Schools  
W. N. Sheats.  
For Justices Supreme Court  
Jefferson B. Browne.  
R. F. Taylor.  
For Railroad Commissioner  
Royal C. Dunn.  
For Adjutant General  
J. Clifford R. Foster.  
For the House of Representatives  
W. J. Crosby.  
L. S. Light.  
For County Judge  
W. E. Smith.  
For Sheriff  
J. P. Galloway.  
For Clerk Circuit Court  
P. H. Nugent.  
For Superintendent Public Schools  
J. H. Brinson.  
For Tax Assessor  
Alfred Ayer.  
For Tax Collector  
W. W. Stripling.

An editor's time is everybody else's.

Somebody please ask Park Trammell if he is going to support the democratic candidate for governor.

At the very highest estimate, Geo. W. Allen, republican candidate for governor, may receive 30,000 votes.

Don't ship your oranges too soon. Government officials in New York have already seized some green oranges this season.

The Star thinks that every man should do his own thinking, but would not recommend any man to try to manufacture his own information.

Next time Mr. Catts comes into the second congressional district, some democrat ask him point blank if he is supporting the democratic nominee for Congress or his opponent.

There is no law compelling a man who voted in the primary to vote for the nominees of the primary in the general election. The primary was only a gentleman's agreement.

Prohibition is a question of morals, not of politics. The present rotten mess in the Anti-Saloon League of this state is another proof of this already well established fact.

The first issues of the Lakeland Weekly Star are to hand. They are eight-page papers, well made up and filled with news. Shouldn't be surprised if Editor Bloom made quite a hit with his new paper.

Some of Mr. J. J. Gerig's friends want him to run for the office of mayor, but his constituents of the second ward desire that he continue to help represent them on the council. It would be hard work to find a better man for alderman than Jake Gerig.

Gentlemen who persist in saying the United States could not protect the lives of its people in Mexico without first conquering that country are respectfully referred to the fact that in all the troubles of the last five years British, French and Germans living in Mexico have been reasonably safe. Very few have been molested.

We sadly and sorrowfully confess to our esteemed but rather gantankous contemporary, the Miami Metropolis, that we are timid to the point of cowardice, and that we never write anything that we think will make anybody mad without scaring ourselves yellow. We have often envied the ferocious courage that the Metropolis displays and if we ever go to the Magic City we are going to ask some influential friend to intercede for us so that the Met. will maybe graciously show us its private graveyard.

At Lincoln, Neb., Saturday, Candidate Hughes characterized as "preposterous" the declaration that a vote for him meant a vote for war. "I am a man of peace," Mr. Hughes said. "Who wants war? I don't want war." Correct policies, Mr. Hughes

said, would keep America out of war. "That sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war," he said, "it will embroil us in difficulty."

## CONSPIRACY AGAINST CLARK

There is strong reason to believe that a conspiracy, which has its principal backing among renegade democrats, is on foot to defeat Frank Clark for Congress.

As everybody knows, Mr. Clark is the democratic nominee for the second district. Marion county was added to the district in 1913, since which time he has shown a most decided disposition to do all in his power as congressman for the county. Mr. Clark has been in Congress for a dozen years and is recognized as one of the best and strongest men in the House. He is chairman of one of the most important committees and has membership and influence most useful to his state on others. He was renominated by a large majority in 1914. This year he had no opposition, and according to the primary law became automatically the nominee.

Two or three weeks ago, in Jacksonville, the prohibition party of the state, in a convention attended by possibly a dozen members, nominated Francis P. Coffin for congressman from the second district. This of course was all right and regular, but what isn't is the tactics being employed against Mr. Clark not only by his opponents but by men pledged to support him. Coffin doesn't go on the platform and meet Clark in debate, like a man, but slips around and distributes scurrilous literature against him.

Among the literature is a circular charging Mr. Clark with obtaining leave of absence from Congress, to come to Florida, to defend the man Russell who was convicted in the criminal court in Jacksonville last March on the charge of debauching girls. None know any better than the people of Ocala that Mr. Clark came to Florida on their invitation to attend a social occasion in which all the people of the town and county were interested, that he was the honor guest on that occasion, and that he probably would not have come to Florida at that time if it hadn't been for their request.

There is no name signed to this circular.

There is only one truth in this circular, and that is that Mr. Clark stopped for a day in Jacksonville and appeared in court to aid in the defense of Russell. He has positive proof that all the rest of it is a malicious lie. It is evident that whoever compiled the circular is a sneak and a coward, for it is unsigned.

There is strong evidence that Sidney J. Catts, who claims to be the democratic nominee for governor, is aiding Coffin in this war on Clark. Along with this circular is being distributed other literature. There are two slips, going together. One extols the virtues of Coffin. The other extols the virtues of Catts. There is also a dummy state ticket for the guidance of voters. Said ticket names Trammell for Senator, Coffin for representative, Catts for governor and then the democratic state ticket with the name of Justice Taylor left off. The same ticket appears on the back of the circular.

The circular bears the imprint of the Raiford Tribune. The two slips and the dummy ticket were all evidently printed in the same shop, as the type and paper are identical.

The Star has information that Catts will (if he has not already done so) pass the word to the faithful to support Coffin and knife Clark. Coffin was in Gainesville Saturday, and Mr. Clark wrote to him and had placed in his hands the following letter:

October 14, 1916.

Mr. Francis P. Coffin, Johnston, Fla.  
Dear Sir: A friend in Starke sends me a copy of a circular, which it is said you have been circulating in Bradford county, and presumably it is your intention to circulate it in other counties in the district. This circular is entitled "What Would You Do?"

Under that heading, the circular proceeds to make a statement about the trial of one George W. Russell, at Jacksonville, Florida, in March of this year, and refers to my alleged connection with that case. You make various other statements about me in the circular referred to, and you conclude these charges with this statement: "I have official records to prove every statement made, and these will be shown to persons desiring to see them."

I want to say to you that this circular is a tissue of falsehoods, in so far as it refers to me, from start to finish, and I desire to put you on notice now, that it is my purpose to be in Starke, Florida, on Monday, the 23rd day of this month, which is the first day of the fall term of the circuit court of Bradford county. And at such time during the day as the court will permit, to address the people of Bradford county, and I here and now de-

mand that you be present and either prove the allegations you have made, or stand convicted before the people of this district as being a deliberate falsifier of facts and assassinator of character.  
Frank Clark.

## CONCERNING THE CANAL

Congressman Clark, on the occasion of his recent visit to this city, said, regarding the much discussed Silver Springs to Ocala canal, that if the people of the city will get together and give him a solid backing that it is more than likely that he can get a bill thru Congress to have the canal cut. He says that if it is cut it will be a very strong inducement to Congress to have made the other improvements on the Oklawaha, namely straightening the most abrupt bends and cutting channels in the narrow places.

The Star thinks our people had better get together and back up our congressman in this matter. The Star has scoffed at the idea of a ship canal across Florida at this place because it knows there isn't water enough to float a ship. It has opposed the city trying to cut a canal because it knew it needed the money more for other things. And it doesn't want a canal cut into Silver Springs, because that would ruin the springs, which are worth more to Ocala and Florida, and America, than any canal could be.

But if the government will cut a canal from some point on the river below the springs into Ocala, that is a different matter. It will help the city some, it may help it greatly, and it will not hurt anything. So we would advise President Rogers to call the Board of Trade together and see what can be done.

Frank Clark may not have an easy walk-over, but he will walk over—Clearwater Sun.

Mr. Clark will have against him the votes of republicans, socialists, prohibitionists, independents and democrats who do not regard their solemn promises as binding. Looks like a formidable array, doesn't it? When we say prohibitionists, we mean political prohibitionists, and not the men who vote dry because they want saloons abolished.

Clara Bishoff, a pretty New York girl, offers to marry any good man who will care for her mother. Clara looks good, but we imagine the applicants will want to give the mother the once-over before they "sign up." Tampa Times.

Sometimes, a good mother-in-law is one of the best things a man can have in the house. We have known some of them to keep homes together when nothing else could.

In 1908 one Theodore Roosevelt was president of the United States—did he send a protest and back it? No more than he bombarded Smyrna when he demanded "Raisuli dead or Perdicaris living."—Times-Union.

Will the T-U kindly explain why Roosevelt should have bombarded Smyrna on Raisuli's account? They were 2500 miles apart and under separate governments.

Ocala has been filled with Wesleyites this week—and every yellow-legged chicken (of course, I mean fowls) has taken to hiding in hollow logs. Even poultry is learning this "safety first" plan of procedure.—Palm Beach Post.

As they haven't removed all the logs from the sand trails that answer for streets in the fishing village of West Palm Beach yet, the Post is excusable for making the foregoing statement. It doesn't know what a city looks like.

In a speech Saturday before a large delegation of Pennsylvania democrats who came to Long Branch with banners playing and banners flying, President Wilson declared that while he is for peace "America is always ready to fight for things that are American." He summed his idea of the issues of the present campaign in these words: "America knows that it is faced with this choice: Peace, the continuance of the development of business along the lines which it has now established and developed and the maintenance of well known progressive lines of action, on the one hand; or, on the other, a disturbance of policy all along the line, new conditions, new adjustments, undefined alterations of policy, and back of it all invisible government."

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1917?

By EDWIN BALMER

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(Continued from Saturday)

## CHAPTER XXIII.

A Nation in Arms.

JIM was taken farther on. He came upon encampments now, great groups of tents—the tent-makers must have been busy during the last months. He came in sight of regiments of men, almost all in uniform—the uniform makers must have been busy. There were men everywhere—men cleaning camp, men digging trenches, men drilling with rifles, men working at transport trains, men with field guns and cavalrymen riding by in troops. Now he came to a little section of regimental encampments, where he saw, besides the regimental colors and the company guidons, square flags of crimson here, blue there, orange and black beyond, with yellow and blue next.

These colors brought him strangely a new thrill and tingle. He knew what they were before he asked his escort.

"That? Oh, that was the Harvard regiment, made up of Harvard boys from the west, who enlisted together. The Massachusetts men, of course, are about Boston. The Yale regiment's next, and Princeton and Michigan." "All the state universities have their regiments or battalions. I'm a Wisconsin man myself. \* \* \* You are from Illinois? Well, there are your fellows, then. They've just been off on a hike."

Jim gazed down the road where a long, winding column of infantry was returning from route march, marching at ease and headed by a band, which was playing while the soldiers sang a tune which stirred Ashby at that moment more than any other tune in the world could have.

Jim heard the words and knew now they were being altered just a little: "We're loyal to you, Illinois!"

"We're here to make stand."

"Against the foe of our land."

"And we'll show you have sand, Illinois!"

An hour after reporting he was enrolled in the Sixtieth Illinois regiment. Having seen active service, he was made second lieutenant with a platoon of fifty friends and classmates under his command.

So the new American regiments drilled and marched and dug trenches and trained and drilled again behind their positions across the upper Hudson while the regent's regiments moved, almost unopposed, into New England. Here and there citizens tried to improvise resistance; but where they did, they saw their towns shelled, their homes burned, then they faced firing squads. At the same time others of the enemy's columns continued through New Jersey and into Maryland, while the regent's ships ravaged the coast from Maine to Florida and even about the Gulf. The newly conscripted millions from the central states were drilling in camps in Ohio, in Indiana and in Illinois to be ready to reinforce the army of upper New York.

Texas and Arizona and New Mexico maintained 30,000 men as a border guard along the Mexican frontier; the rest of their recruits went farther west—instead of east—to the camps along the Pacific coast, where the men of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Utah were awaiting the coming of the orientals.

For the Philippines already were lost; the Hawaiians now were an oriental naval base. There was no American fleet for the oriental fleet to clear away before the transports could land troops on the California coast.

There was no new or strange cause of war between the United States and the east; the orient simply had chosen the hour when the United States was helpless to further its plans and purposes.

The chief of staff—he had known for some days both of the approach of the orientals and the preparation for the regent's advance up the Hudson—issued orders at first for a retreat from the positions in New York but before the retreat was under way Stone was obliged to change his order and throw the country into complete chaos.

The nation—the nation with its capital and its chief cities of the Atlantic seaboard already in ruins and with all the coast in the possession of the invader, with millions of its people homeless, hopeless paupers—the nation, threatened now with disaster on the other coast, would not endure more without fighting.

Defeat was certain. Stone knew the army in northern New York was not yet ready; the machine shops and steel works and foundries of the Mississippi valley were working day and night to supply cannon, machine guns, rifles, shells, cartridges, uniforms, the thousand and one munitions demanded by the monster army. But the guns and shells were only beginning to reach the front. Defeat was certain, but if defeat might be turned into retreat without complete disaster it would be better than throwing the country into revolution. Accordingly the chief of staff altered his order to the general in command in New York state.

Two fractional subdivisions of the order reached about the same time the tent in the encampment of the Sixtieth Illinois, where Mart Ware, trooper in the First Illinois cavalry, was giving to Lieutenant James Ashby the last letter he had received from home. The fraction of the order which Jim received informed him that an attack was to be expected and he was immediately to inspect all equipment of his platoon, which, with the rest of the company and with the other companies of

the regiment, was at once to move to Serrell's wood, otherwise point H 637. Martine's instructions took him to Lieutenant McClure of his troop. The order went in written form no further than McClure. It read:

Lieutenant McClure—Strong hostile parties, probably all infantry, were reported to be very active in the general vicinity of Wythe this morning. The Fayetteville-Wythe road was free of the enemy at the last report an hour ago. Your squadron will assemble this evening at Fayetteville. Your troop will be relieved of its present duties and will go with the squadron. In the meantime you will take two noncommissioned officers and eight men of your troop and patrol toward Wythe, starting as soon as you can get ready. I desire accurate information of the strength and movements of the enemy that has appeared around Wythe. Send reports to me here. Return when you have cleared up the situation.

Mart Ware learned joyfully that he was to be one of the patrol. The preparations only added to his eagerness and impatience to start on real scouting service—such preparations as picking out the best mounts in the troop for the men who were to go, the substituting of suitable animals for those of more conspicuous color, the refusing of a horse because it was known to neigh when it was alone, the tightening and resetting of shoes.

As darkness fell the patrol rode from the American lines, one corporal and one private 200 yards ahead of the main body, two privates 100 yards behind.

The patrol surprised a small detachment of the regent's troops, and in the skirmish Mart shot one of the enemy and sabered another. Lieutenant McClure and Mart, scouting ahead, discovered 2,000 of the enemy's soldiers and sixty guns marching west. The lieutenant ordered Mart to return to the general in command and report these facts. Owing to his inexperience, however, Mart disobeyed orders and told the general—that he really believed himself—that 10,000 men and 300 guns were moving west.

This misinformation led the general to believe that the true attack would be aimed at his line well to the west of Monroe's farm.

"Order at once the Third Indiana brigade and the Fourth and Fifth Illinois to move." He instructed an aid. "The artillery activity and attack opposite Serrell's woods must be only a feint."

This decision, based upon Mart's exaggerated report, was a fatal one. The enemy attacked Serrell's woods in force. His artillery fire was far superior, and before the steady rush of his veterans the inexperienced American soldiers, turned and fled. Among the officers who vainly endeavored to rally their men against overwhelming odds was Lieutenant Jim Ashby.

The army was beaten; the whole line had collapsed. It was not a local rout before Serrell's hill; for miles along the front the American brigades were beaten back, regiments annihilated or cut to companies and those scattered to squads, which were slaughtered where they stood or had scattered again and scurried, fugitives, from the field. They scrambled between trees, over boulders, and across fields; then, herded by the hills into a road, they ran wild-eyed, shameless, pushing and pulling each other, yelling, and gasping for breath while shrapnel, which played over the road, lashed them on and slaughtered more of them.

Battalions of a fresh regiment, which had not yet been in the fighting, were trying to advance up this road.

(Continued on Next Page)

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